THE BEAVER ARGUS
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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.
D. W. SCOTT, Jr., Editor.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God. The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be the theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents. At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan, and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which, for a moment, excited some political apprehensions and caused a closing of the inner-oceanic transit route have been amicably adjusted and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capability and adaptation. We would not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement. It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this government. A claim convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its sessions in 1861. The new liberal constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the government under it has been recognized and diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long deferred Ayis Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the Joint Commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru.—An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding, and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly, nature, with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivar, Costa Rica, Paragua, San Salvador and Hayti. During the past year no difference of any kind have arisen with any of these republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, in 1861 has been paid in full by the Government of Chili. Civil war continues in the Spanish coast of San Domingo; apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasant view of social and political progress in that Republic. It is expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

I solicit your authority to furnish the Republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the African race, and in Liberian hands, it would be more effective in arresting the African Slave Trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force should stimulate a general ambition on the part of the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor towards the colonies from all the civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by way of Behring Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken, under very favorable circumstances, by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support of this government, as well as those of Great Britian and Russia. Assurrances have been received from most of the American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co operate in constructing lines tributary to that world encircling communication. I learn, with much satisfaction, that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the Eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped, that with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume, with energy and advantage, its former high career of commerce and civilization.—Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the government of the Pasha resulted in a suspension of intercourse.

The error was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the Consulate, and our relations with Egypt as well as the relation with the Barbary powers are entirely satisfactory. The rebellion which has so long been flagrant in China has at last been suppressed with the co-operating good offices of the Government and of the other commercial States.

The Judicial Consular establishment has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need Legislation to adapt it to the extension of our commerce and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the government and people of that vast empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse among the western nation. Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of this government the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations is subject to giant and capricious. Nevertheless good progress has been effected by the Western powers, moving with enlightened concert, our own peculiar claims have been allowed or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason also, to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as more just to the U. States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue through many hazards and at a vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military operation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade. For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive under the law of nations to exclude the enemies of the human race an asylum in the United States.

If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further repudiated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectual preventing foreign slave-traders from acquiring domicil and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.—It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been equally of ships of ports and of harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous, nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts under favor of that privilege to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the maritime States to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere and cannot be more earnest, than Europe. Nevertheless unforseen difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British points, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require the practice of constant vigilance and a just and and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States as well as of the nations concerned and their governments. Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, in Oregon, and are now proceding to the execution of the trust assigned to them. In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated by the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes if they shall find that proceeding necessary.

The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports which were temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty on the fifth of June, 1854. I deem, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the colonial authorities are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United State, but on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that with the approval of the Imderial Government they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.—The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of immigration has, as far as was possible been put into operation. It seems to need amendment which will enable the officers of the government to prevent the practice of frauds against the immigrants while on they way and on their arrival in the ports, and so as secure them here a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the immigrant effective national protection. I regard our immigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its waste of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the government ought in every way make a manifest that it entertains no designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the Government have been successfully administered during the last session of Congress has beneficially effected the revenue although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation. The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,007 82, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis, were $1,298,056,101 80, leaving a balance in the Treasury as shown by warrants, of $96,739,905 73. Deduct form these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: receipts, $884,066,618 77; disbursements, $865,293,087 86, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury, of $18,842,558 71. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $102,316,152 90; from lands $588,333 28; from direct taxes, $275,648 96; from internal revenue, $109,741,134 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,443 81; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, $623,443,923 13. There were disbursed for the civil service, $27,505,599 56; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930 97; for the War Department, $690,791,812 97; for the Navy Department, $85,733,292 79; for interest of the public debt, $53,685,421 69, making an aggregate of $865,234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,884,2538, 71, as before stated. For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of the monies required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject to the end, that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary. The public debt, on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion, seven hundred and forty thousand million, six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by no far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national though private property. For obvious reasons, the more easily this property can be distributed among all the people the better; to favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might perhaps with good effect, and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both expedient and competent for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any *bona fide* purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they can not be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves. The public debt on the first day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress at the commencement of last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer, made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year by the sum of $3,995,079 33. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury. The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th of November 584 National Banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State Banks. Changes from the State system to the National system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no bank of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not received by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive general benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country, can hardly be questioned. The national system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit and protect the people against losses in the pre of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is admisible for the suppression of State bank issues, will be for Congress to determine.

It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be safely conducted unless the government can exercise a restraining power over the bank-note circulation of the country. The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several Administrative Bureaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defence, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen, that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels carrying 4,610 guns and 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year, over and above all losses by shipwreck and in battle of 83 vessels, 167 guns 42,427 tons.

The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000. There have been captured by the navy, during the year, 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is one thousand three hundred, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus far reported amount to $11,396,250 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, are $23,-864,726,235.

Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard and a suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armature for our ships to which reference was made in my last annual message. Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in regard to the legislation of Congress at its last session, in respect to prizes of war, and prize money. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, in favor of creating the rank of Vice Admiral in the naval service.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Postoffice Department.

The Postal Revenues for the year ending June 30th, 1857, amounted to $1,243,825,378, and the expenditures to $1 264,477,620. The excess of expenditures over receipts being $20,655,242.

The views presented by the Postmaster General on the subject of special grants by the Government, in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries should receive the careful consideration of Congress. It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country have scarcely been checked much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which at first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation. The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains, which once seemed a barren and inhospitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. The territories of the United States are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized, but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their governments, like those of others, to go into speedy and full operation. As intimately connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroads and mineral discoveries, contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is therewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions and other topics of public interest pertaining to his department. The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending on the 30th of September last was 4,211,342 acres of which 1,578 614 acres were entered under the Homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to States for railroads, and sold for cash.

The cash received from sales and location fees was $1 079,446. The income from sales during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, was $867,800,-721, against $18,607,795 received during the preceding year. The aggregate of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 138,000,000 acres of surveyed land. The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railways and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of material and labor. The route of the main line of road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California has been made from Sacramento eastward to the Great Bend of Mucker river in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold, siver and cinnabar mines have been added to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky mountains and the subordinate ranges now teems with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the products of the mines of rich metals in that region has during the year, reached, if not exceeded, $100,000,000 in value.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodeled. Congress, at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country, to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the Indian.

The liberal provisions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic and to the widows, orphans and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle or died of diseases contracted or of wounds received in the service of their country, have been diligently administered.

There had been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy invalid pensioners 712, and that of widows, orphans and mothers 22,198 have been placed on the army pension rolls ann 248 on the navy rolls. The number of army pensioners of this class is 25,438, and of navy pensioners 793 At the beginning of the year the number of revolutionary pensioners was 1,430. Only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those, who, under the law, receive pensions because of relationship to Revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending 30th of June, 1864, $159,461,-692 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the people's department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

The war has continued since the last annual message. All the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regroes left in the rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States, have again produced remarkably fair corps. The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our general in chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy and yet to detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition

The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged. Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of mouldering society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the in the right direction—that twelve hundred citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisana have organized loyal State Government with free Constitution, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them. The movement in the same direction more extensive, though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, should not be so overlooked. But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and Union for all time to come. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland.—Like another four spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more. At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same congress, and nearly the same members, without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recomend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure, if this does not, hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action, and as it is to go, at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes any further than as an additional element to be considered, their judgment may be effected by it. It is the voice of the people now for the first time heard upon the question.

In a great national crisis like ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable, unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority.

In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end, such will through the election is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is delivered through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm, nor more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met, and mingled at the polls, give strong assurance of this.

Not only all those who supported the Union ticket, so called, but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect that no candidate for any office, however high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives, and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause; but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording to the people the fair opportunity of showing, one to another, and to the world, this firmness, and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the National cause. The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known, the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of National resources, that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few—while corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed and fought and dwindled and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living.—The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found.

The States regularly holding elections both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870,222 cast them, showing an aggregate now of 3,982,011. To this is to be added 33,-762 cast now in the new States that did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,773, and the net increased during the three years and a half of war, to 145,551. A table is appended showing particulars. To this again should be added the number of soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who, by the laws of these States, cannot vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than ninety thousand. Nor yet is this all. The number in the organized territories is a trifle now to what it was four years ago, while thousands—white and black—join us, as the national arms press back the insurgent lines.

So much is shown affirmatively and negatively by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true. The important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began; that we are not exhausted nor in the presence of exhaustion. That we are gaining strength, and may it need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. This as to men, and material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources then are unexhausted and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The purpose to establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort, remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good.

He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union, precisely what we will not, and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit; he does not attempt to deceive us; he affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union, we cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, single and inexorable. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fail in the war, they are beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and re-union. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution, after so much the government could not, if it would maintain war against them.

The loyal people would not sustain nor allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels.

Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the executive power to adjust, as for instance the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriating of money. The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war,—pardons and forfeitures, however, would still be within the Executive's control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago, a general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time published that the excepted cases were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the stigma of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time also special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all except such as were under condition to make free choice, that is such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all, but the time may come when the public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu, more rigorous measures than heretofore be adopted.

I present the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, and retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery.

I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.

If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to re-inslave such persons, another and not I must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 6th, 1864.

☞ An urchin suffering from the application of the birch, said, "Forty rods are said to be a furlong. I know better; let anybody get such a licking as I've had, and he'll find out that one rod makes an *acher*."

An author who had given a comedy into the hands of Foote, for his perusal, called on him for his opinion of the piece. Foote returned the play, with a grave face, saying: Sir, depend upon it—this is not a thing to be laughed at.

☞ An atrocious conundrum from the *Boatswain's Whistle*—What is worse than raining pitchforks? Hailing omnibuses.

☞ Tom Hood called the slamming of a door by a person in passion "a wooden oath." Most men swear by word or deed and there is perhaps no particular difference in the sinfulness of the two modes.

☞ We admire to see a fellow take a twenty-cent cigar from his mouth, to grumble at paying five cents for a morning paper.

☞ Watches are often stolen. Every watch should be kept upon its guard.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and payable quarterly.

A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square.

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Marriages and Deaths, Religious notices and other Notices of a public nature, free.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

D. W. SCOTT, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

December 14th, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

It is not possible to continue the publication of THE ARGUS under the old arrangement of sending the paper to subscribers who may not pay within five or ten years. Printing paper costs three or four times as much as it did in 1860, and besides we must have the money to get it even at that price. Printers' expenses are very much greater, which must be equalized by an increase of their wages. To meet these demands, and so continue the publication of THE ARGUS, its subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance. Club rates have also been established by which we expect to furnish THE ARGUS somewhat cheaper to its subscribers, and their number to be largely increased.

One copy, one year	$ 2 00
Five copies, one year, to one address	9 50
Ten copies, " " "	18 00
Twenty " " "	35 00

☞ Any larger number, $1,75 each.

☞ Additional subscribers from time to time, as they may be obtained, may be added at the club price.

☞ Clergymen and professional teachers $1,00 per year.

☞ No subscriptions received for a less time than six months.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents for the *Argus*.

☞ Subscribers whose time is about to expire will receive their papers marked with an X.

Rates of Advertising:

One square, 1 insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
¼ column, 6 mos	12 00
½ column, 6 mos	20 00
1 column, 6 mos	35 00
Professional and business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines	8 00
Executors, Administrators and Auditor's Notices, each	3 00

Local notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths and Marriages will be published gratis where the same does not exceed five lines; for each additional line 5 cents will be charged—excepting in the notices of deceased soldiers, which will be published free.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid in advance. Address, always postpaid,

D. W. SCOTT, Jr.,
Beaver C. H., Pa.

A County Paper

Has claims upon every voter and taxpayer in the territory over which it should circulate. It is the duty of every citizen, holding the right of suffrage, to exercise that right as intelligently as he can. His political relations to the general government are not immediate—are not direct. Between him and it there stands the various local governments of the township, county and state. Before he can aid intelligently in maintaining the universal government of the whole country, he must be well informed in those minor political systems which directly bear upon him. In what way can he get the necessary information to enable him to perform his political duties wisely, if he does not read the newspaper published in his locality. The citizen of Beaver county will not find a discussion of its local and momentary interests in books, nor will he find any newspaper published anywhere else devoted to its progress in learning, in politics, in agriculture, or to the developement of its natural resources. To his local paper he must look for these things; and if he fails to find them there, his situation is truly a pitiable one. How much more that one is to be pitied who, while he is well able to subscribe for his county paper, does not do it, comes to the polls on the day of the election, and is forced to inquire, "Who are the candidates this Fall?" This occurs in almost every township in this county. Men have acknowledged to the editor, when about to subscribe for his paper, that they were so ignorant of the persons who were running for office, that they did not even know their names until the day of the election. Are such men intelligent voters? Can such men claim to be free and independent citizens of the American Republic, who are dependen on the prejudices and selfish interests of petty politicians that are to be found near to every ballot-box? Can such men boast, when the frosts of age have silvered their locks, unto their children and their children's children that they have secured, by their *wisdom* and *liberality*, the blessings of learning, refinement, and good government, for their posterity?

The New Attorney General.

Colonel John James Speed, of Louisville, Kentucky, the newly appointed Attorney General, is a gentleman of commanding ability, standing at the very head of the Kentucky bar, both as advocate and counsellor. In politics he is of the radical anti-slavery stripe. He has been for many years the warm political and personal friend of Cassius M Clay, and stood gallantly by that indomitable champion of freedom during the darkest days of the anti-slavery cause in Kentucky. He was a member of the Western Anti-Slavery Convention, held in the city of Louisville, on the 22d of February last.

The President's Message.

The President's Message is presented to our readers on the first page of this week's *Argus*. Not as many similar messages given hitherto, it will be read by all—by the patriot for the information it gives to enliven his hopes in the success of the cause dearer than life, to him, for the encouragement it furnishes still to provide men, money and means for the complete overthrow of the vaning rebellion; it will be read by every other simply to find fault and to beget contumely. A review of the message here is hardly necessary, as its facts are patent to every reader. It exhibits something of Mr. Lincoln's character, however, which is well worthy of notice, and which may be introduced by repeating the remark of Archbishop Whately to one who said, in his presence, "Honesty is the best policy." "True," replied the Archbishop, "but he who is honest from policy, is not an honest man." He suggested the true character of Mr. Lincoln's honesty. Being above policy, and parallel with duty, it is as if he said, as he acts, "honesty is my principle." He uses no equivocal expressions in this message, none that are sweet to both loyal and disloyal palates. No suspicions are aroused in your mind that he winks at political chicanery or financial intrigue. His style is said to be faulty. But, if his sentiments are not as beautiful as Everett's, they are as true as Washington's; if his rhetoric is not as polished as Webster's, it is as good as Franklin's. Being honest in heart, he is honest in expression; possessing the genius of common sense, his language is that of the common people, and throughout he seems to have borne in mind that "an honest tale speeds best being plainly told."

It may be interesting to many, to read some of the incidents and editorial views of the message. It was only ninety-eight minutes in passing over the telegraphic wires between Washington, D. C., and New York city. It was sent in to both Houses at 1 o'clock, p. m, Tuesday Dec 6th.

HOW CONGRESS RECEIVED THE MESSAGE.—The quiet attention given to the reading of the President's Message in the House was broken with applause over the passage, "Maryland is secure to Liberty and Union for all the future." A laugh received the sly hit that on the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have shown the instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity of purpose among the people. The applause was hearty and loud over the manly passage, "If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make Executive duty to re onslave such persons, another and not I must be their instrument to perform it." But the concluding words of the message, "The war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it," was received by the Union members with a demonstration of true satisfaction that was full of significance. The Democrats sat sullen in their seats, leaving the printed copies of the Message, which had been distributed when the reading commenced, unopened on their desks.

The Message of the President, says the New York *Tribune* which was yesterday delivered to both Houses of Congress, is, as all Mr. Lincoln's state papers are, a straight-forward and business-like document. It gives to Congress and the country a condensed but methodical statement of our National affairs in all their foreign and domestic relations, and in a style so plain and brief that it is certain to be universally read and universally understood.

The *News*, which is the acknowledged mouth-piece of Mr. Jefferson Davis in that city, says:

"Its language is more dignified and less wandering and obscure than that of last year's Message, and its tone is more subdued and less suggestive of an effort to create melodramatic effects. Nevertheless, it is vague and superficial. It deals carelessly with those points that are of paramount interest to the public, and evinces no statesmanlike analysis of the political situation. It sheds no ray of hope upon the future. Pursuing it with a vain expectation of finding some clue that may lead out of the dismal labyrinths of intersectional dissension, the patriot will put it aside with a sigh, painfully conscious that it neither solves nor was intened to solve the terrible enigma. It is emphatic and plain spoken only when it affirms that the war shall be prosecuted to the bitter end."

The World, which sometimes conceals its partisanship with the Rebellion under an effection of regard for the *old* Union, remarks with its usual bland courtesy:

"A more tame, jejune, commonplace state paper never emanated from a man clothed with high responsibilities. It is, in the main, a tepid recital of certain points and statistics from the reports of the heads of the executive departments, in a style not better than is attained by every abridger of documents in a newspaper. It does not reach even the subordinate merits of method and proportion.

"Faults of arrangement, however, are trivial, when compared with poverty of matter. The brevity of the message would, under any circumstances, be a merit; but in this case the merit would have been more conspicuous, had it been still shorter.—Succinctness resulting from closeness and condensation is a very different thing from the penury of a barren intellect. The intellectual poverty of the message is in no degree atoned for by patriotic fervor or elevation of sentiment. It is amazing that a man called to be the chief actor in the most momentous civil struggle the world ever saw is lifted to no inspiration. If Mr. Lincoln understood his epoch, one would naturally expect that its grandeur would impress his imagination. But the message is as cold as it is feeble. * * *

"Such a document affords no scope for particular comment. It is beneath it. It is idle to confute what nobody will remember; and as for commendation, even the Republican organs will be at a loss to bestow it. * * In a curious financial recomendation he deviates for once into originality; but it is an originality which is painfully suggestive of a low tone of moral feeling. We must indeed concede to Mr. Lincoln the possession of a perfectly balanced character; his conscience is worthy of his intellect, and his sense of decorum worthy of both. He gravely recommends that our Government shall raise money from our citizens by corrupting their sense of pecuniary honor! He wants Congress to pass an act to protect the purchasers of Government bonds from paying their honest debts! He gravely recommends that this species of property shall be placed beyond the reach not only of taxation but of creditors. It is a spectacle as astonishing as it is melancholy to see the Chief Magistrate of a great nation asking Congress to enable citizens to cheat their crediors out of their honest dues."

The Sun says:

"Although our Chief Magistrate confines himself to the merest statement of the condition of public affairs, he still reveals sufficient to show that the future policy of his administration will be in accordance with its previous history, except so far as our foreign relations are concerned. On this subject the President indicates a most hostile attitude against those foreign nations from whom the Confederates have received aid and comfort during the present war. The people will no doubt sustain this position and European nation may be warned in time against any interference with matters that concerns us more nearly than themselves."

The Journal of Commerce which has "retired from politics," ventures as much of an opinion as this:

"On those points relating to the policy which he will pursue, it indicates an unchanged purpose—the most suggestive passage in the document being perhaps that in which he intimates that the existing offers of pardon to Rebels may become no longer practical, and that the time probably will come when the door of pardon must be closed, and that in lieu more vigorously measures than heretofore must be adopted.

"There is very great plainness of speech in the Message, which makes no pretense to ornate language, and deals only in the most easily understood phrases."

The Herald, as its manner is, carries water on both sholders, and spills from both:

"As usual with all his state papers, it is a plain, unpretending document, and in this respect, and in the matter of brevity, Lincoln is an immense improvement upon Buchanan and poor Pierce, with their heavy and dismal electioneering pamphlets. It is an encouraging report on the state of the nation, and embodies various timely and practical recommendations to the two houses, although in some things of great moment it falls short of the mark.

"Thus the slave holders of Rebellion are placed between the consuming fires. If they still adhere to Jeff Davis they must give up Slavery in giving up their negroes, and a farm to boot of fifty acres to each negro soldier; and if they abandon Davis they must subscribe to Old Abe's Emancipation Proclamations. This we think, is one of the weak points of the message, and the other most prominent is Gideon Welles. And so we turn it over to the digestion of the two Houses of Congress and our readers."

The *Times*, which differs from the *Herald* in seeking always to carry water on *neither* shoulder, strains the clear stream of the President's good sense and good faith through Seward's colander, in this fashion:

"The most salient feature in the message is the emphatic declaration of the President that he recognizes but one single condition for peace—and that, the return of Rebels to their allegiance. He says: They can at any time have peace simply by laying down their arms, and submiting, to the national authority under the Constitution." The President neither insists upon nor looks for any stipulation in advance in respect to the abandonment of Slavery. His only claim is for an abandonment of armed resistance. This makes good precisely what we have contended was the true construction of the famous missive, 'To whom it may concern.' He puts beyond further dispute the President's absolute singleness of purpose, and his determination to maintain the war solely on a constitutional basis for constitutional ends. It is true that he takes occasion here to repeat that he will not attempt either to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Yet in this he is perfectly consistent. The proclamation was a war measure, authorized by the war power involved in the duty prescribed to the Executive by the Constitution to enforce the laws. Its operative force must continue while the war lasts.—When the war ceases, itself must cease as a war measure. It can have no further continuing effect, though, the effect already consummated, whatever the courts may decide that to be, cannot be undone, and must remain unchanged. The President holds to the Proclamation in just the right manner. He treats it as an instrument for war but in no way interposes it against peace. The Rebels can get peace at any time without touching it. All that is required of them is that they shall in good faith bow to the Constitution.

Turning to the evening papers we find in *The Post*:

"As often as the public have had reason to exclaim "God bless Abraham Lincoln," they will utter the benediction with a new zest on reading his late message. It is the best, in our opinion, that he has yet written; calm and dignified in tone, clear in statement, and bold and magnanimous in spirit; and in its exhibition of the state of the country amply satisfactory. No American will arise from the perusal of this simple and straightforward document but with feelings of increased confidence in the stability of our institutions, and of re-animated hope of their future destinies.

"Mr. Lincoln's conditions of peace are stated with equal brevity and terseness. 'The war will cease on the part of the Government,' he says, 'whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.' That is the whole matter in a nutshell; that is just, dignified, self-respectful and necessary; no needless vengence is threatened, no proscriptive or vindictive legislation is asked for; but to all who submit to the laws their benign protection is again vouchsafed. Mr. Lincoln does not mean, of course, that the leaders of this most flagitious and sanguinary Rebellion shall get off unscathed; he would be among the first, probably, to suggest the execution of such monsters of iniquity; but for the poor misguided people, who have been made the victims of their hellish ambition, he cherishes feelings of the profoundest commiseration.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, which prides itself on a certain ability in the funereal line, says:

"The President thinks that the country has grown richer in men and means during the war. Population has probably advanced in spite of the carnage at battle-fields and the wasting of disease, but that our material resources have increased is a delusion worthy only of a place in a pre-election speech.

* * * * * * *

The message is unsatisfactory, in that it discloses nothing that we did not know before. It opens up no hope for the future except of continued war, and, of course, a corresponding increase (!) in men and means. It promises no renewed vigor in the prosecution of the war, but rather seems to accept the wearing out policy, in the hope that in due course of time the Rebellion will collapse and shrivel and expire."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Dec. 5.—There was a large attendance, 51 members being present at roll-call. Mr. Nathan A. Farwell appeared from Maine, in place of Secretary Fessenden, resigned. After the necessary proceedings of organization, Mr. Sherman offered a bill to purchase or construct six steam revenue-cutters for the Lakes. Mr Lane introduced a bill for the relief of the Kansas militia. The hour of meeting was fixed at noon. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Dec. 5.—More than 150 members answered at roll call. The seat of Mr. Stebbins, of the 1st New York District, was filled by Dwight Townsend, elected to fill the vacancy.—Three members from Louisiana appeared, but their papers went to the Election Committee. Charles D. Poston, delegate from Arizona, was duly qualified. Mr. Davis moved an inquiry into the expediency of amending the Constitution by striking out the section prohibiting tax on exports from one State to another. Mr. Pendleton called for information concerning the interviews between Howell Cobb and Col. Key, in June, 1862, about exchange of prisoners. Mr. Cox moved an inquiry into the expediency of reducing duties on coffee, sugar, tea, &c. Laid on the table. Mr. Morrill moved an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a sinking fund to pay off the public debt. Mr Washburne moved that in any amendments to the Internal Revenue bill the Committee shall report to tax whisky on hand. A motion to lay on the table was lost, 47 to 63, and the resolution was agreed to, 53 to 51. Adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 6.—The principal business of the session was the reception of and listening to the Message of the President. Reports were called for from Committees, but none were ready. The Treasury and Naval Reports were received and laid upon the table. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution which was adopted, asking the President to communicate any information in the Department of State concerning any proposition recently made by British subjects in aid of the Rebellion. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Dec. 6.—After hearing the Message, reports were called for, but none were read. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin; also a bill to prevent specie from being paid or accepted for greater than the value set down, and to prevent any United States note being received for a smaller sum than specified in the bill. He also introduced a resolution in relation to the tax on tobacco. All these bills were referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Broomall moved an inquiry into the expediency of amending the tax law so as to exempt the estates of widows from taxation. Mr. Spaulding moved an inquiry into the failure of the Red River campaign under Gen. Banks. Mr. Julian offered a bill prescribing an oath of loyalty to all persons practicing law in the United States Courts in Rebel States; also a bill for forfeiture in fee by Rebel landholders. Mr. Bontwell introduced a resolution inquiring into the expediency of prohibiting the transit of goods to any portion of the Rebel territory beyond the lines of our armies, and also the expediency of purchasing the products of such territory. The President's Message was here received, read and ordered to be printed. The Treasury Report was also received. Adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 7.—Mr. Lane introduced a bill for a special session of the U. S. District Court, of Indiana. Mr. Morrill presented a bill to extent the time for completing the railroad in Washington City for two years. The credentials of the Louisiana Senators were brought up with a remonstrance of citizens of that State. After some discussion, the documents were ordered to be printed. Mr. Powell offered a resolution to inquire into the conduct of Gen. Paine, while commanding in Kentucky. Laid by until the Committees are announced. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Dec. 7.—Mr. Blaine moved to reconsider the motion adopted yesterday, referring Mr. Steven's anti gold speculation bill to the Committee of Ways and Means; stating that this action had produced great mischief, resulting in a large rise in the price of gold. Mr. Stevens moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; lost—51 to 68. The consideration was then carried—62 to 41. Mr. Stevens moved to postpone consideration to ten days. Mr. Blaine moved to lay on the table, which was carried—78 to 52. Mr. Cole offered a bill to establish a steamship mail line between the United States and China. Mr. Sloane desired the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to apportion representatives among the States according to their number of qualified electors. Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of War to report what obstacles have prevented a full and early exchange of prisoners. Mr. Arnold introduced a bill to amend the act for the naturalization of soldiers so as to include sailors. Mr. Julian introduced a bill providing for the sale of mineral lands. Mr. Spaulding introduced a bill establishing a Navy Yard at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Cox wanted copies of all communications concerning the exchange of prisoners. Mr. Randall proposed a Select Committee, to examine into alleged frauds at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. A resolution by Mr. Broomall, was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing bounties to soldiers and raising their pay in proportion. Mr. Odell moved to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to establish and ad valorem taxon merchandise. Adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 8.—Mr. Davis gave notice of the introduction of a joint resolution for the restoration of the Union and peace, the vindication of the Constitution, and guaranteeing all the rights of the citizens of the several States. On motion of Mr. Anthony, the rules which require Standing Committees to be elected by ballot were suspended, and the committees, as arranged in caucus, were agreed to. The credentials of the Louisiana Senators were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Morgan presented a petition from Wm. C. Bryant, Henry W Longfellow, John A. Dix, Ulysses S. Grant, Peter Cooper, Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greely, and many others, asking an appropriation for the support of a National Home for totally disabled soldiers and seamen. Referred to the Military Committee. The bill proposing revenue cutters on the lakes was referred to the Finance Committee. On motion of Mr. Lane, all bills and memorials in the Senate were referred to their appropriate committees. After some debate upon Mr. Powell's resolution calling for information with regard to the conduct of Gen. Paine, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE, Dec. 8.—Mr. Stevens reported back the joint resolution explaining the revenue act as affecting the duty on cigars. A debate followed, in which Mr. Brooks, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Davis, Mr. Myers and Mr. Kasson participated, when the consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday. A Message was received from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. Winslow and Lieut. Cushing, of the Navy; to the former for the destruction of the Alabama, and to the latter for the destruction of the Albemarle. Referred to the Naval Committee. The President's Message was referred to the proper committees. Mr. Schenk introduced a bill to drop from the navy rolls all unemployed officers. He also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of denationalizing persons going abroad to escape the draft, and requiring naturalization in case they shall be restored to citizenship. Adjourned to Monday.

MILITARY.

WASHINGTON, December 11.

The following are extracts from the Richmond papers of Friday last. The *Examiner*, of the 9th, says: "Sherman is reported to have reached a point half-way between Millen and Savannah, and is believed to be marching on the latter place. We hope he will attack Savannah, but the hope is a faint one. When he gets into the neighborhood, and has some clear information of what Savannah is, he will turn his steps in another direction.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 9th, has the following: "The Charleston *Mercury*, of Monday, says Sherman is evidently marching for Savannah, or some other point in its neighborhood. On Friday morning, the 2d instant, his main body broke up its camp at Louisville, Georgia, and marched down the Central Railroad, the 14th and 20th Army Corps, which form his left wing, being in the advance. Before nightfall the greater portion of the Yankee column had passed through Millen, in the direction of Savannah. We have no later news of its whereabouts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Richmond papers of the 8th all contain an official dispatch stating that the Yankee General Steele, with fifteen thousand men, had landed at Memphis on the 26th, and went up the river to reinforce Thomas.

Richmond papers of Thursday say that Grant has been reinforced by from 6,000 to 10,000 men from the Shenandoah Valley, and that a battle is imminent. The Dutch Gap canal, they say, can be made ready for use in a few hours. The have a report that a force of our troops have effected a lodgement between the two important points of Fort Darling and the Howlet House. It is claimed that one of our gunboats was sunk on Monday by an iron bolt from one of the Howlet House guns.

Wanted.

GOOD, tough White Oak, and sound Hickory suitable for various sized spokes, axe and pick-handles, etc., at the "Enterprise Agricultural Works," Rochester, Pa.

dec14 WALLACE & JONES.

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN WILSON, dec'd, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver co., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. M. YOUNG, Adm'r.,
dec14'64 Big Beaver tp.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE PAMPHLET FOR 1864 have been received at the Prothonotary's office and are now ready for delivery to those entitled to the same.

nov30'64-3t M. WETAND, Pro.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of Taxables for the Special Income Tax, levied under the Act of July 4th, 1864, are now open to inspection for FIFTEEN DAYS, at the offices of the Assistant Assessors, as well as at the office of the undersigned.

SAMUEL DAVENPORT,
nov30'64 Assessor 24th Dist. Pa.

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 28th of November, an Iron Gray Mare, under medium height, tail and short mane of a darker color than the hair of her body, and in good condition. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received by WM. JAS. BERRY, Moon Tp.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Dec. 5, 1864.

THE Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County (late Bank of Beaver County) are hereby notified that an election for nine (9) Directors will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (10th) of January next (1865), between the hours of 10 o'clock and 4 o'clock of said day. By order of Board.

dec7'64 EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of JAMES SHILLITO, late of Raccoon tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WASHINGTON SHILLITO,
MILTON SHILLITO, } Ex'rs,
dec7'64 Raccoon tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of M. C DOBBS, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

S. C. GORMLY, Adm'r.,
nov30'64 Raccoon tp.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Monday, the 12th of December.

Among its advantages are—

1. An efficient and accomplished Faculty.
2. Thoroughness in its classes.
3. Superior advantages for Vocal and Instrumental Music.
4. Extent of its English a classical course.
5. Daily lessons in German and French.

☞ Send for a catalogue to

nov30'64 Rev. R. T. TAYLOR.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov. 15.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Beaver County, that in conformity with the act "*enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States*," approved Aug. 22, A. D. 1864, the provisions of the said law has been fully complied with and the Directors of said Bank have made the requisite certificate to the Comptroller of Currency, in pursuance of the laws of the United States.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

IN the matter of the estate of Patrick Keating, deceased. Orphans' Court.

And now, to wit: Nov. 18, 1864, on motion the Court appoint Samuel Magaw, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the balance of the assets in the hands of Joseph C. Wilson, Adm'r. of said estate. By the Court:

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Beaver, on Friday, Dec. 23d, 1864 at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where the parties interested may attend. SAMUEL MAGAW,

dec9'64 Auditor.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT in the borough of Fallston, are offered for sale at a greatly reduced price and on reasonable terms as to time of payment. The lot is 30 feet front by 118 feet in depth; upon it are erected a two story frame dwelling house and a small stable. The dwelling house contains six rooms, and is neatly and substantially built. Upon the premises are grape vines, shrubbery, &c. To any one wishing, at a low figure, to purchase a comfortable residence, conveniently arranged and pleasantly located, such opportunities as the above rarely present themselves. For particulars inquire of

ANDREW WRAY,
nov9 Beaver, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thos. M'Auley, late of New Brighton, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BEEVES, Adm'r,
nov9'64 New Brighton.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or incert. functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling, and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Poetic, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors*,
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov2 6m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUBLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, Dec 31st, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate of Richard Beeson, late of the county of Allegheny, county, dec'd, situated in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver co., Pa., being Water lots No. 3 and 4, said lots having together a front of 100 feet on the Beaver river, or Creek, and extending back from said river to the canal, excepting a strip 30 feet wide, running parallel with the race of the New Brighton Water Co., on the eastern side thereof. The north and south lines of said lots running at right angles to said race—together with 10 shares of Water Power, each share being equal to the one-hundredth part of all the Water Power of the said New Brighton Water Co., on which said lots are erected one large two story Mill building, originally used as a Planing mill, and the one-half thereof being now used as a Planing mill, and the other part thereof for the manufacture of flax and hemp. Also a large two story Frame Ware House and an office. This property is very eligibly located, and affords superior advantages for manufacturing purposes.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments from that date, with interest from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JACOB BEESON,
dec7'64 Adm'r. of said dec'd.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEAVER COUNTY. In the matter of the distribution of the balance of assets in the hands of John R. M'Donald, admsinistrator of the estate of Francis Marion Erwin, dec'd.

And now, to wit: Nov. 18th, 1864, on motion of H. Hice, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, the Court appoint Jos. H. Cunningham, Esq., an Auditor to marshal the assets in the hands of said Administrator (as shown by his account confirmed), among the creditors of said estate.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance of assets in the hands of John R. M'Donald, Administrator of the estate of Francis Marion Erwin, dec'd, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Beaver.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM,
nov30'64 Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, Dec 29th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Robert Moore, of South Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, situate in said township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Montgomery Hartford and Daniel M'Crea's heirs south 1° west 133 5 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. M'Kee south 89½° east 135 5 perches to a stone, thence by land of Andrew Mosby and John McDade north 1° east 191 3 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. M'Kee north 87½° west 135 perches to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres and 148 perches strict measure; on which are erected one large frame dwelling-house, two stories high, one hewed log tenant house, 17 by 18 feet, hewed log barn, 60 by 28 feet; about 100 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There is on the land over 200 bearing apple and peach trees, with a four feet vein of coal underlying nearly the whole premises.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN SLENTZ,
Nov28'64 Adm'r. of said dec'd.

Dr. P. B. Young,

WHO has been for some time acting as Surgeon in the Army, having returned and again located himself in

Freedom, Beaver County,

offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Office in Philps' building. jan16'63

ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel. aug31'64-tf

THE BEAVER ARGUS,

DECEMBER 14th, 1864.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

Those of our patrons who are indebted for subscription, advertising, &c., are requested to make immediate payment. Subscriptions will be payable to the undersigned until January 1st 1865. Mr. Scott is authorized to receipt in my name

D. L. IMBRIE.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The old subscribers will bear in mind that there has been a change in the terms of the *Argus*. They will be found in another column. Hereafter, no copy will be sent to any address unless the money accompanies the name.

☞ The Bank of Beaver County, at New Brighton, has become a National Bank. This will meet the approbation of all stockholders and depositors. Being one of the soundest banks of the country, it will lose nothing of its stability by the change.

APPOINTMENT.—Governor Curtin has appointed John Kennedy Ewing, son of ex Judge Nathaniel Ewing, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Judge Lindsay, in the Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Washington, Fayette and Greene.

HORSE STEALING.—It appears that some horse-thieves are pursuing their profession in the southern part of the county. Mr. Cotter and Mr. Torrence, of Raccoon, and Mr Berry of Moon township, have each had a horse stolen lately.

C & P. RAILROAD.—Below we give the earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad for the month of November. The line is doing a tremendous business, both in freight and passengers, and every month shows an increase over the receipts of the corresponding month last year. It is one of the best managed roads in the country, and deserves to succeed:

Freight	$130,000 00
Passengers	81,000 00
Miscellaneous	9,062 63
	$220,062 63
November, 1863	177,652 97
Increase	$ 42,409 66

MILITARY CHANGES.—An order has been issued by the War Department changing the name of the Department of the Susquehanna to the Department of Pennsylvania, and Major General Cadwalader is assigned as commander, with headquarters in Philadelphia. The Juniata District has been enlarged to embrace all the border counties, and Brig. General Ferry retained as commander, with headquarters changed from Bedford to Chambersburg.

A NEW BRIDGE AT PITTSBURG.—The movement of building a new bridge across the Monongahela, at the confluence of the two rivers, is now being pushed forward in a manner that indicates that the work will soon be commenced. The Pittsburg Bridge Company are making all the necessary preparations for that purpose. It is proposed to make the bridge consist of eight spans 210 feet from center to center of piers, or 201 feet clear of masonry, and one span 317 feet from center of piers. The clear width of carriage-way must be 19 feet, with footways at each side eight feet in clear.

☞ The call of the County Superintendent of Common Schools, which will be found in another column, should be personally responded to by all the teachers, directors, and friends of education.

Here they will learn new methods of teaching the young idea how to shoot in the best and speediest way, and what is more important, their zeal will be increased, the consequence of which will be a greater display of energy and activity in performing the duties of so noble and useful a profession—a profession to which we owe in a great measure our social peace and national prosperity.

REVISING THE ENROLLMENT LISTS.—New order have just been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office relating to the revision and correction of the enrollment lists, with a view to having them ready for future emergencies. General Fry says the names of all persons who are liable to military duty, taking up their residence in sub-districts, as well as those who from time to time become liable, shall be added to the enrollment lists, and all persons who enlist or remove permanently from any district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off; and in case of removal, whenever practicable, the Board of Enrollment of the District in which the person removes will be notified, and he be enrolled by that Board.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR—A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY.—The *Visitor* will commence its Ninth Volume with the January number, 1865. This is the only Day School Periodical published at *Seventy Five Cents a Year*—Magazine form, beautifully illustrated—New type, new features, readings, music, speeches, dialogues, stories, poems, mathematics, enigmas, grammar, Rebuses, etc. etc., from the very best writers.

The *Visitor* has the largest circulation of any Educational Journal published. Now is the time to form clubs for winter schools. Send for a specimen, and see inducements to clubs. Address, with two cent stamp, J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

Teachers' County Institute.

The annual session of the Beaver County Teachers' Institute will be held at New Brighton, commencing on Tuesday the 27th of December, at 10 o'clock, a. m and will continue in session four days.

We desire to make this one of the best Institutes ever held in the county—and one that will be of *real practicial benefit* to the Teachers.

Hon. C. R. Coburn, State Superintendend, and several County Superintendents, will be in in attendance.

Prof J. A Cooper, Principal of the *North Western State Normal School* is also expected to be present.

Teachers are requested to suspend School for one week and come to the Institute, prepared to contribute their share of interest and usefullness.

A cordial invitation is extended to Clergymen, School Directors and Parents to attend.

Lectures will be delivered at the evening session by the State Superintendent and others.

Through the kindness of the Principal and Teachers of the New Brighton Union Schools, I am authorized to say that the hospitalities of the citizens of the place will be extended to the Teachers

J. I. REED, Co. Sup't.

DARLINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

School for Soldiers' Orphans.

Hon. Thos. H. Burrows, State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, is ready to receive applications for the education and maintenance of orphans entitled to the benefit of the act passed by the last Legislature.—The following are the names of the Committee for Beaver county: M. Weyand, J. C. Wilson, Mrs. Ella Orr, Miss M. J. Anderson, and Mrs. Sarah H. Minis. The friends of orphan's on applying to any of the above, will be furnished with proper blanks, and instructions for filling them.

The proper subjects for the benefit of the schools are, the children of soldiers who have been killed in battle or died of wounds, or of disease contracted in the service of the United States, either in the army or navy, and who were actually residents of Pennsylvania at the time of entering the service The children must be under fifteen years of age, and at the time of application residents of Pennsylvania, and dependent upon charity for support, or *on the exertions of a mother, or other person destitute of the means to afford proper education and maintenance*

The Superintendent has already selected some of the schools to which those orphans are to be sent, and no time should be lost by those who desire their benefits. When the application is made and accepted, an order for admission to the proper school will be sent to the mother, or other person applying, together with necessary instructions.

The State will provide education, clothing, boarding, washing, books, &c, in the schools, but the children are expected to be sent to the schools by their relations or friends, together with such articles of clothing as they may have on hand to be used, until others are procured for them

There is no restriction as to the number of children who may be admitted from one family.

☞ Oil discoveries and surface indications of oil are being made and found in all the surrounding counties—Beaver, Venango, Lawrence, Clarion, Crawford, Armstrong, Indiana, Fayette, and Greene, and even our Butler neighbors are of that opinion that oil will be found in that county. They allege that all that is wanted to discover petroleum under their territory is the proper experiment. A great many wells have been commenced and bored down a few hundred feet and then abandoned by the contractors because they did not understand the business and lack the proper energy. In this connection, has it ever occured to the people of Allegheny county that there may be good oil territory in our midst. In boring for oil in Manchester, a few years ago, Wm. B. Ross, Esq., struck a splended paying salt well, with which he contented himself without further prosecuting his search. If similar experiments were tried along the flats, creeks and runs of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio valleys, there is no reason why they should not be made similarly remunerative. At all events, if neither oil nor salt should be discoved there is no doubt coal can be found, and that is bound to be the permanent paying staple of the neighborhood. It will cost much less to try the experiment of boring for oil in our vicinity than it would in any of the adjoining counties, and we should like to see some of our own capital expended in this direction.—*Pitts. Com.*

☞ The Rev. I. N. Baird, M. E. Church, Presiding Elder of the Allegheny District, will be in Freedom Jan 9th; Bridgewater, 16th; Beaver, 16th; New Brighton, 23d; Koon Valley, 24d.

☞ The price of coal is trembling somewhat alarming to the citizens of Beaver. It has risen to eighteen cents per bushel which is a good deal above the cost of the coal, laid at the mouth of the pit, and there is a gloomy prospect that before mid-winter it will be twenty cents, and even more. Hitherto it was sold by measure, which could be made by the seller to appear sufficiently large, when it might be rather small. We learn that the Town Council have passed an ordinance requiring all coal hereafter delivered within the Borough to be weighed. We learn also that the coal proprietors as Industry will deliver their coal at the Beaver R. R. Station at fourteen cents per bushel, which will cost the citizens one and a-half cents more delivered at their homes.

CARD

To the Public, from F. A. Fortune's Celebrated Dry Goods Store in Rochester.

FRIENDS AND PATRONS: I have removed my New Store in the Diamond, Rochester, and fitted it to the convenience of those who wish to patronize me in buying their Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons and fancy articles, at prices equally as low, if not lower, than can be purchased in Allegheny or Pittsburg. *And as some of my would-be friends have said "Fortune sacrifices his goods; it may do in the city, but will not work in a country place like Rochester,"* I deem it essential and just to my customers, as well as myself, to say that if I have goods to suit the people, and the prices lower than elsewhere, my competers cannot complain about the expense I have in keeping polite and accommodating clerks to wait on customers. I am now opening a full line of goods suitable for Holiday presents, which I will sell at PANIC PRICES, to suit the taste of the most fastidious. Hoping my numerous patrons will give this card their attention, I remain, respectfully yours,

F. A. FORTUNE.

MARRIED.

On the 13th of October, 1864, at the residence of Johnston Culhoon, Esq., by Rev. R. S Morton, Mr. HUGH A. COWAN, of Allegheny county, Pa., to Miss ALICE SCOTT, of Washington county, Ohio.

On the 17th of November, 1864, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the same, Mr WM. A. RAMSEY to Miss SARAH BRUNTON, both of Greene tp., Beaver county.

On the 23d of November, at New Brighton, by Rev. B. C. Critchlow, ALBERT H. CLARK, of New York, to SABINA M. TOWNSEND, of the former place.

On the 17th of November, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev N. M Johnston, Mr. JAMES MCGEORGE, of Beaver county, to Miss FANNIE CRAIG, formerly of Pittsburg.

DIED:

On the 6th of September, Mr. JOHN M. TOWNSEND, of New Brighton, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 10th of November, Mr. WM. CANNON, of New Brighton, in the 60th year of his age.

Beaver Markets:

Flour per bbl			$11 60
do " 100 lbs			5 75
Dried Apples per bushel			1 75
do Peaches	"	"	
Green Apples	"	"	80
Wheat	"	"	2 00
Corn	"	"	1 20
Rye	"	"	1 50
Oats	"	"	80
Barley	"	"	
Clover Seed,	"	"	8 00
Timothy Seed,	"	"	5 00
Flax Seed,	"	"	2 25
Beans,	"	"	2 75
Potatoes,	"	"	75
Onions,	"	"	2 00
Corn Meal,	"	"	1 50
Eggs,	"	dozen	30
Butter,	"	lb	40
Hams,	"	"	20
Shoulders,	"	"	18
Sides,	"	"	19
Tallow,	"	"	15
Lard,	"	"	25
Candles,	"	"	25
Soap,	"	"	15
Molasses,	"	Gallon	1 35
Sorghum	"	"	1 50
Carbon Oil,	"	"	1 00

BEAVER SEMINARY.

THE FALL TERM OF FOUR MONTHS, will open on *Monday the 29th of August, inst.*

☞ For further information send for a catalogue. Address

S. B. MERCER,

aug10'64:4t Beaver, Pa.

FOR SALE AT BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY—

1 Spring Wagon,
1 set Double Harness,
1 Iron-shod Sled,
1 set Tinner's Tools,
1 Grind-stone and Mandril,
1 Anderson Drum Stove,
2 Rifle Guns.

oct19'64: By THOS. CAMPBELL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of GEORGE FOX, late of Hanover township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM FOX, Adm'r.,

nov23'64 Hanover tp.

Choice Property for Sale in Bridgewater, Pa.

A LARGE two-story Frame Dwelling House, nearly new, with six rooms, besides Kitchen, Cellar, &c.—well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery; well situated for schools, churches, &c. The sight is elevated, and riew unsurpassed. For further particulars enquire at the BRIDGEWATER DRUG STORE. [nov9

ROSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemico Writing Fluid, the best in the world, at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THOSE MOST DEEP-SEATED AND OBSTINATE FORMS OF Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Eiles, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it they accord that there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the redeeming virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane R. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dentsville, Cape May Co., N.J.:

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles Gage, Esq., of the widely known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease, to the best of my knowledge, I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Smith, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER: I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the perseverating use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wilkesville, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die!"

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Stout, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. To possession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER: My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, and generally produced by *internal Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the *alterative* effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, the aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers everywhere. n v'64

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEAVER COUNTY. In the matter of the distribution of the balance of assets in the hands of James Torrence, Adm'r. *cum testamento annexo* of Robt. Creswell, dec'd.

And now, to wit: Nov. 18, 1864, on motion the Court appoint Jos. H. Cunningham, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said Administrator, as shown by his account by said Court confirmed according to the provisions and directions of the Will aforesaid.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance of assets in the hands of James Torrence, Adm'r. *cum testamento annexo* of Robt. Creswell, dec'd., will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Beaver.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Auditor.

nov30'64

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN SEAWRIGHT, late of Raccoon township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SMITH, Adm'r.,

nov23'64 Raccoon tp.

New Goods!

THE undersigned has returned from Philadelphia, and has now opened his new Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satnets, Jeans, and Tweeds.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Tan, Lavender Leather, and Mode Parmettas and Alpacas, also Silk Warps, Black Alpacas; superior article.

Made up Clothing, Coats, Pants and Vests of Cloth and Cassinets.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Salt, and which will be sold at a reasonable profit from cost and carriage. THOS. M'CREERY.

sep28

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of

BEAVER AND VICINITY.

OFFICE IN

The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of Market St., the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread, loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,

BEAVER, PA.,

aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

REMOVAL.

GRAND OPENING OF ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods!

F. A. FORTUNE

Will remove his justly

CELEBRATED CHEAP STORE,

to the fine room formerly occupied by

T. M. TAYLOR, Esq.,

And known for some years as the Post Office, in the Diamond,

In ROCHESTER,

Having disposed of all my old Goods, the opening will consist of a new and Fresh assortment of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets and Trimmings, Flannels, Hoods, Nubias, Blankets, Shawls, Pant Stuffs, and Notions.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in our new store room. About Monday, Dec. 5th, will be the date of Grand Opening.

dec5 F. A. FORTUNE.

U. S. 7 30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Convertible Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect.—They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interes than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *can not* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or Bonds payable in government money.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interested, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers

aug17'64—inside 3 m.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work on the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

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SUBSCRIPTIONS 1865.

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Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

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Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is one *condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result.* The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *mis arriage.* Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations.* Each Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally*,

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81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver; and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23-1y

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HARPERS & BROTHERS,
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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of HENRY FINLEY, late of Sharon, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOS. A. WRAY, Adm'r.,

oct19,'64 Brighton tp

VALUABLE FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of first rate land, situate in Chippewa tp., Beaver county, about 8 miles west of New Brighton, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, is offered for sale on favorable terms. About seventy acres of this land are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered, and all under fence. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, a large stone spring house, (the upper story of which is now used as a dwelling, (and hewed log barn. There is a vein of excellent coal underlying a large portion of the tract, with opening near the railroad.

☞ For further information inquire of JAMES FIFE, Esq., Brighton, Pa., N. P. FERGUSON, Esq., Pittsburg, or M. WEYAND, Prothonotary's office, Beaver, Pa. je2,'64:tf

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FOR

BUTTER AND EGGS,

BY

A. S. HARVEY, Bridgewater.

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THIS institution, which was established in 1841, and is, now consequently in its eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

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In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

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S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

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VERSES

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What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured? How many lovers it has separated! How many friends forever parted The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it: and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm-oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing suffering infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, tetter, &c A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning, it eradicates all *Tan, Pimples,* and *Freckles*, rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgwater

NEW GROCERY

AND

PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE,	RICE,
TEA,	MOLASSES,
SUGAR,	SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price.

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

With increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use,*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid.

All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA.,
1y20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

Farm for Sale.

A GOOD FARM is offered at private sale, situated in Big Beaver township Beaver county, on the road leading from Darlington to Homewood station, on the P. Ft. W. & C R.R., about 24 miles from Darlington 2 miles from New Galilee, on said R.R., and 2 miles from Homewood; containing about 135 acres, more or less, on which is a good dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A never failing spring of water convenient to the dwelling house. Farm well watered, and in good state or cultivation. For terms apply to D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver, or
Oct. 12, '64. R. S. IMBRIE, on premises.

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SPECIAL attention given to the collection of the BOUNTY OF $100, due to WOUNDED SOLDIERS who have served LESS THAN TWO YEARS, which is now being paid.

☞ All communications adressed as above promptly answered by return of Post. je8, '64.

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T. L. SHIELDS & CO'S stock of *Trees, Vines, Ornamental Plants, &c.*, which they offer for sale this fall, is very large and of the first quality in all respects, viz:

APPLE,	PEACH,
PEAR,	CHERRY,
PLUM,	QUINCE,

and GRAPE VINES,

Delaware, Concord, Diana, and the other new varieties GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES, and Small Fruits, in great variety.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains, and return in the afternoon.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
oct12 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

Wanted:

FOUR boys between the age of 14 and 16 years to feed a four cylinder printing press. Apply immediately at the Beaver

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"This paper is excellent. . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch.*"—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quid pro quo.* is fit for treason, and spoils."—*N. Y. Crayon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

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ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY.

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This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
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Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

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Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

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And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest".—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9, '63. I. N. ATKINS.

ICE CREAM SALOON

In Bridgewat r.

THE subscriber has fitted up, in an elegant and modern style, for an ICE CREAM SALOON, his house on the corner of Bridge and Mulberry Streets.

Cakes and Confectionaries,

of all kinds, constantly kept on hand.

ORDERS FOR ICE PROMPTLY FILLED.

May 25, 1864—4t FREDERICK WALZ.

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THE subscriber has opened, in connection with his CONFECTIONARY, an

ICE CREAM SALOON,

in the North-East corner of the Diamond, where persons can be accommodated. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

may25,'65 FRED'K. WALTERS.

The said election will be held through the county as follows:

Estate of John Imbrie, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN IMBRIE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver,
R. S. IMBRIE, Darlington,
je29'64 Administrators.

T. M. McCord,

Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATTY AT LAW,

(Near the Provost Marshal's office,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMPT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [del6

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,

No 60 Nassau Street, New York.

aug12:8m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Probate Court of Columbiana county, O., having granted to the undersigned letters testamentary on the estate of Horatia N. Barker, late of Perry tp. Columbiana county, Ohio, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

C. E. BARKER, Ex'r.,
jy16'64w New Brighton.

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64 Borough township.

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universal Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

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ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored: the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know: still it, is a book that must be locked up, and not be about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate,* no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

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When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

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May7—3mos

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A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4586.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, Guardians of the minor children of Thomas S. Wray, late of Beaver co., dec'd., will expose to sale by Public Vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Wednesday, Nov. 30th. 1864,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the undivided one-half of a certain house and lot, being the real estate of the aforesaid Thos. S. Wray, situate in the village of Sharon, and bounded as follows: On the east by Beaver creek, west by D. McCready, north by Mick Morgan, and south by Charles Wigley.

TERMS—One-half of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, balance in one year from that date, with interest from same time.

By the Court:
MARY WRAY,
JOHN A. FRAZIER,
oct19'64 Guardian.

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Advertising and Commission Agents

AND DEALERS IN

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mar24:1y

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

E. R. GARDNER & CO.,

92 Market St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Between Fifth st. and Diamond.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends of Beaver county that we have largely increased our facilities for carrying on the

Dry Goods Business,

at our old stand. Our entire attention will be devoted to the increase of our business, in which the interest of our customers will be sustained and promoted by every means in our power.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Our stock will comprise all comprise all the Novelties in latest importations, including repps in all colors, plain and figured blacks, plaiff silks in all colors, check and brocade silks, Swiss and Foulard silks, all of which we will sell at such low prices that none can fail to be suited.

DRESS GOODS.

Our stock will be found replete, comprising over One Hundred different styles, in French, English, and German fabrics, of latest importations, at prices as low as years ago.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

AND

LACE GOODS.

We shall be in receipt of daily from New York, and our assortment, and prices, for cheapness, will be found second to none in the city. To this department we call particular attention.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Linens, sheeting and pillow linens, toilet, Marsailes and honey comb quilts, in white, blue and pink, napkins, towles, linen table covers, and Irish linens, always on hand, at the lowest prices.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Cassimeres in plain and fancy, union cloths, tweeds, sattinett, corduroys, and men and boys wear of all kinds; the best stock in the city, at the lowest prices.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

of which we are the sole agent of several celebrated makes, which we will sell to our customers at wholesale prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Domestic and imported flannels. Our stock will be found large, and well selected, and our prices will be made so moderate as to place them within reach of ostsert

MOURNING GOODS.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP

KID GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Persons visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing Dry Goods, are respectfully invited to call, as our entire stock will be found.

New, Desirable and Cheap.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,

92

Market Street,

Pittsburgh,

Between Fifth st. and Diamond.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, an eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and, as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be rallically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerablo saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

600,000

MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862, cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, add will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The Wa Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Bhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bown. Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week, Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17,'63 EPH'M. SMITH.

OCULIST.

DR. J. R. SPEER, 196 PENN STREET, Pittsburg attends to the treatment of all DISEASES OF THE EYE, and performs all operations necessary to their cure. Refers to Rev. R. M. Patton and Rev. W. A. Passon

The Magic Cellar, The Great Remedy for Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Scurvy, Toothache, Barrenness and Neuralgia

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH,

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

arising Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unequaled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL of the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster*, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents*, or six stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.
Tribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

Are Dr. Hurd's Preparations Good?

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says, "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder, contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail, but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co., refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers and Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe & Co., New York; to T. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc.

BEAVER ACADEMY

THIS Institution will be re-opened on

MONDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1864,

under most favorable auspices.

The services of Rev. D. H. A. M'LEAN, D.D., formerly of Westminster College, and Rev. D. P. LOWARY, formerly Principal of Washington Union Schools, have been secured as Associate Principals and Instructors.

Our NEW ACADEMY BUILDING is now completed and ready for occupancy.

All the branches necessary to fit young men for BUSINESS or COLLEGE will be taught. Good boarding can be had on as reasonable terms as elsewhere.

☞ There will be *no allowance in the case of absence.* For further particulars address either of the Principals, or the undersigned.

J. S. BICE, Sec. Board of Trustees.
Beaver, Aug. 30, 1864.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

JAY COOKE & CO. Bankers,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PERCENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and the first and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every inquiry and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in superior style In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks.*

KOLLOCK'S

Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Dandelion Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE in cases of General Debility, Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without its injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and healthful Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by

M. H. KOLLOK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers

mar26

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., Nov 1st, 1864:

Evans D E, Frank Charles, Grim Mrs Mary, Grant Wm R, Jones Rachel, Kerr Mrs Mel A, M'Donald R J, Sweete, Miss Sarah S, Thompson Susan, Willis Miss Mary.

T. M. TAYLOR, P.M.

☞ Office hours, during the winter, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Dr. P. M. KERR

Offers his Professional Services to the People of

BEAVER AND VICINITY

and solicits a share of public patronage.

OFFICE IN

Kerr's Hotel, Beaver, Penn'a.

dec1 6,'63

PROF. DAVID GORDON,

HAVING devoted a number of years to successfully curing Men, Women and Children from motives of humanity, offers his Professional services to the public of this county. His system is simple—inevitably produces a cure without producing pain to the patient. *No cure no pay.* Post office address, Clinton, Beaver co., Pa.

je29'64.

Dividend No. 13.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand—free of government tax.

EDWARD HOOPS,
Cashier.

nov9,'64

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of REBECCA REED, late of Industry tp, Beaver county, Pa, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indeb